

THE DIPLOMATIC BACKGROUND OF
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two decades of the Bismarck era, but the kunching of this high explosive destroyed much of his work. The Raid was unauthorized and indefensible and it was promptly repudiated by the British Government; but the sudden revelation of German interest in South Africa, and still more the provocative form in which it was expressed, stirred the British people to the depths. For the first time since the foundation of the German Empire both countries talked openly of war. The crisis passed, and the Kaiser was warmly welcomed in England more than once in the coming years, but tije lightning flash was never forgotten. The significance of the incident was seized by Italy, who, mindful of our ancient friendship and trembling for her undefended coasts, informed her allies that she could not join in the fight if England were on the opposite side. It was a plain warning to Berlin that, if the wire to London were to be cut by some unskilful hand, the wire to Rome would also cease to work. Almost at the same moment, Japan was estranged by a Three Power summons to disgorge the mainland fruits of her victory over China in the war of 1894-5. Russia was an acknowledged rival, and France as her ally dared not kg behind; but why, asked the Japanese, should Germany join in the game ? " We shall remember," observed a Japanese statesman with the pregnant brevity of his race. The wise Bismarckian tradition of limited liability was breaking down. The Austrian alliance, the core of the system, remained intact, but the inorganic realm of the Hapsburgs, with its diverse racial elements, was weaker than it looked. When Marschall left the Wilhelmstrasse in 1897 to become Ambassador at Constantinople the international position of Germany was decidedly weaker than when he entered it in

1890. A fine vessel had been unskilfully steered.
 If William n had made a bad start, the Bulow
 era, which
 opened in 1897 and lasted twelve years, brought
 no relief.
 Germany naturally desired to join in the game of
 Imperialism
 which was being played by all the Great Powers
 except Austria,
 but her citizens had the right to demand that its
 prizes should
 be reckoned to the risks. Since *Weltpolitik* was the
 order of the
 day, two tempting courses lay open—the
 exploitation of
 Asiatic Turkey and the creation of a first-class
 fleet. The
 former was bound to alarm Russia, the latter to
 estrange
 England. Though common prudence pointed to
 a choice, the
 fatal error was committed of pursuing both
 policies at once.*
 The creation of a High Seas fleet under the
 inspiration of